along with *T. spini*, in a quarry at Remoulins, and they both also occurred at Digne.

T. acaciæ, Fab.—One undoubted female at Digne on July 9th, and five other specimens from Remoulins and Digne which are not so certain. The latter have a row of orange spots, six in number, on the under side of the hind wing, almost reaching the costal margin (Kane gives two or three in the male and three or four in the female); at anal angle there is little or no blue, and the next spot is not marked with a black dot outside. The upper sides, however, correspond most closely with this species.

Chrysophanus phlæas, L., var. *eleus*, Fab.—Common at Ajaccio, also at Tattone and Corte. The date was apparently rather late for this brood.

Lampides telicanus, Lang.—Tattone, two *in copula*, but rather poor specimens.

Lycæna argiades, Pall., ab. *coretas*, O.—One on May 11th at Digne, on the mountains in Les Dourbes direction at considerable elevation.

L. argus, L. (*ægon*), var. *corsica*, Bell.—Rather common on the bracken at La Foce de Vizzavona, and also frequently at Tattone.

L. astrarche, Bgstr., var. *calida*, Bell.—Some very bright; Tattone, Ajaccio, Vizzavona, Corte, pretty common.

L. meleager, Esp.—A few at Digne, at the other side of the Bléone and Les Dourbes road, including one fine blue female. Just emerging about July 7th.

L. admetus, Esp., var. *ripartii*, Frr.—Three at Digne on July 9th, beside the river on the road to the thermal springs. Just emerging.

L. sebrus, B.—Two at Digne on May 10th, Les Dourbes direction, where the road ascends the side of the mountain.

L. cyllarus, Rott.—Common towards the middle of May at Digne, but going over. I got, however, a fairly good series, including some females.

L. melanops, Boisd.—Not nearly so common as the last-named and more worn. Half-a-dozen fair specimens, being all obtainable.

Cyaniris argiolus, L., gen. æst. *parvipuncta*, Fuchs (ex Corsica).—Common at sunny corners on the Vivario road, both in the forest above Vizzavona and in the open towards Tattone.

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A NEW GENUS OF CULICIDÆ.

By Fred. V. Theobald, M.A.

Genus Anisocheleomyia, nov. gen.

Head clothed with flat scales rather loosely applied to surface of head, and which form a more or less projecting mass between the eyes in front. Antennæ densely pilose in the male. Proboscis swollen apically. Palpi very short in both sexes. Thorax with narrow-curved scales in the middle, and with broad spindle-shaped ones around the front and sides; scutellum with small flat scales rather loosely applied, very distinctly trilobed. Wings ornamented. Ungues of male not very unequal in length but differing in breadth, one on each leg broad and leaf-like. Fork-cells short, as in *Uranotænia*.

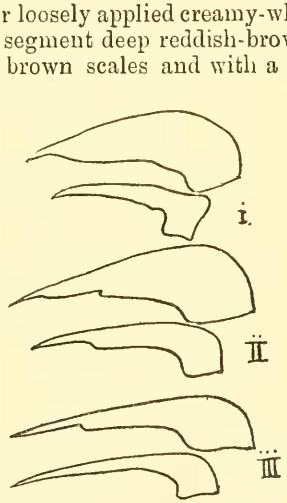
Closely related to *Uranotænia*, but differing in the non-plumose male antennæ and peculiar ungues, also in the absence of flat thoracic scales and more rugged appearance of the head and scutellum.

I cannot detect the genitalia, but the perfect specimens are evidently all three males. The ungues are the most marked characters, and can only be seen by breaking up the types. The two species are undoubtedly connected by squamose characters as well as the quaint ungues. Although the ungues are unequal, as in all male Culicids, they are not very unequal in length, but are in breadth, and differ in form. As no genitalia can be detected, I can only assume them to be all males from the abnormal ungues. A female sent was all destroyed but the head and thorax, so no details can be given. The antennæ are less pilose than in the male.

Anisocheleomyia nivipes, nov. sp.

Head creamy-white. Thorax rich brown in the middle, creamy-white around the dark area; pleuræ creamy-white. Abdomen deep brown with apical white bands. Legs deep brown, with pale reflections apically, last two hind tarsi white. Wings ornamented; costa dark, veins pale-scaled except for a dark area spread across at the base of the fork-cells; a noticeable pale spot on the dark costal area not reaching the costa.

♂. Head brown, clothed with rather loosely applied creamy-white flat scales; antennæ deep brown, basal segment deep reddish-brown; clypeus brown; palpi clothed with deep brown scales and with a few long black chætæ; proboscis deep brown with bronzy reflections swollen apically, hairy. Thorax bright brown; the middle of the mesothorax with narrow-curved bronzy-brown scales, and three rows of black chætæ, the dark scaled area surrounded by thicker creamy-white curved scales, forming a well-contrasted whitish area, which is indented into the dark area on each side in front before the base of the wings; scutellum with small flat dark brown scales and black border-bristles, four to the mid-lobe; metanotum bright chestnut-brown; pleuræ clothed with dense creamy-white scales continuous with the pale areas around the mesothorax. Abdomen deep brown, with deep brown scales and creamy-white scaled apical borders; the apical segment all pale-scaled; border-bristles pale. Legs deep brown; coxæ and trochanters pale, last two and apex of the antepenultimate hind tarsi white; the fore and mid tarsi pale beneath; ungues unequal in size,



Ungues of *Anisocheleomyia nivipes*, n. sp.
(i. Fore; ii. Mid; iii. Posterior.)

but the posterior of nearly equal length, the larger very broad and thick, the smaller abruptly curved basally. Wings ornamented; costa black and spiny; first long vein black-scaled with a large white area over the cross-veins, and a white apex; a dark area on the stem of the first submarginal cell, a small dark area beneath it on the third, most of the stem of the second fork-cell dark, also a dark area in the middle of the upper branch of the fifth and at the apex of the lower branch; the whole forming a dusky band across the otherwise pale-scaled wing; first submarginal cell about two-thirds the size of the second posterior cell, its stem twice as long as the cell; stem of the second posterior slightly longer than the cell; posterior cross-vein longer than the mid, and nearly twice its own length distant from it, situated close to the base of the upper branch of the fifth vein. Lateral scales on the fork-cells and the third long vein large and lanceolate, a few very similar ones on the apex of the upper branch of the fifth; median vein-scales small and dark on the fork-cells, third vein and middle of the upper branch of the fifth and the apex of the lower branch; those on the stem of the first fork-cell dark, and some of almost *Etiorleptiomyian*-form (*i. e.* heart-shaped), but more elongate. Halteres with pale testaceous stem and fuscous knob. Length 2·5 mm.

Habitat. Queensland (Dr. Bancroft).

Observations.—Described from two perfect specimens; Dr. Bancroft bred the specimens, which live, he says, in association with *Uranotænia pygmæa*, Theob. Although very distinct, they cannot be told from *pygmæa* until boxed. This species differs from all other related Ædinæ, except the next species described here, in having distinctly ornamented wings. The thoracic ornamentation is also very marked, the indent of white scales into the dark area of the mesonotum in front being very characteristic, and the general sharply defined light and dark areas of the mesothorax make it very conspicuous. The tarsi show paleness on all the legs in certain lights, and all are evidently pale beneath, but the hind legs only have the last two creamy white above. The ungues are not drawn from a microscopic preparation, so only the general form is shown.

I have placed the type in the British Museum collection.

Anisocheleomyia alboannulata, nov. sp.

Head black, with a narrow white line around the eyes with very long white projecting scales in front between them; proboscis black, with a white patch above near the apex and another large white patch near the base. Thorax deep brown, with a narrow silvery-white line around the end of the mesonotum up to the base of the wings, and another more irregular one on the brown pleuræ. Abdomen black and snow-white, ornamented with median white areas and white segments. Legs black, the hind pair with broad apical white bands, and the last two segments white; femora of all with white spots. Wings ornamented, costal border black, veins white-scaled with two broad dusky bands running across them.

♂. Head black, clothed with small flat black scales, and a border of similar white ones around the eyes, which show pale-blue reflections in certain lights under the $\frac{2}{3}$rd power, in front between the eyes projects a tuft of very long white scales, there are also scattered small upright black forked scales and a small basal medial blue patch; antennæ deep brown, basal segment black, base of second segment reddish-brown; palpi very small black-scaled; proboscis black, a large silvery-white patch towards the base, and a smaller one on the dorsum nearer the apex. Thorax deep brown, with narrow-curved bronzy scales, a narrow white border around the front and sides of the mesonotum composed of broad curved scales, which appear pale-blue in certain lights, ending about the roots of the wings; scutellum deep brown, clothed with small flat deep brown scales, very distinctly trilobed, the mid-lobe large with four border-bristles; chætæ of mesothorax and scutellum black; metanotum black; pleuræ brown, with a narrow wavy white-scaled line running along it from the base of the abdomen to the head, and a few white puncta near the base of the legs. Abdomen black and silvery-white, the first segment mostly white-scaled, the second and third with a white median patch, the fourth all white, the fifth black with a few apical white scales, the sixth all white, the apical one black and white. Fore legs deep brown with a white spot at the apex of the femora and a trace at the apex of the tibiæ; mid legs with two white femoral spots and silvery-white venter to femora; hind legs with femoral spots more pronounced; tibiæ with broad white median and apical bands; metatarsi and tarsi with broad white apical bands except the last two tarsi, which are all white; ungues unequal, one on each fore and mid leg very broad and curved, a thin web-like membrane between the curved outer portion; hind not examined. wings ornamented with black and white scales much as in the former species, but there are two dusky areas across the surface. The stem of the second long vein close to the first, almost fused with it; stem of the first posterior cell nearly three times as long as the cell; stem of the second not quite twice as long; scales on the stem of the fourth rather long and broad, longer than in the former species; posterior cross-vein longer than the mid, about one and a half times its own length distant from it. Black scales on the stem of the first fork-cell, on the basal half of the third, some on the base of the stem of the second fork-cell, on the greater part of the upper branch of the fifth, a few at the apex of the lower branch, and a batch near the base, also some near the base of the fourth. Halteres with testaceous stem and fuscous knob. Length 2·5 mm.

Fore ungues of *Anisocheleomyia alboannulata*, n. sp.

Habitat. India (Capt. James, I.M.S.).

Observations.—Described from a single specimen. The species is a very beautiful and marked one, and cannot be confused with any other mosquito. The structure of the ungues is very

peculiar. The specimen is a male certainly. The fore leg removed to show by microscopic examination the ungues, which seem to be exactly the same in the mid leg. This type is also sent to the British Museum collection.

CURRENT NOTES.

By G. W. Kirkaldy.

(Continued from vol. xxxvii., p. 305.)

11. Jas. G. Needham and others: "Aquatic Insects in New York State" (Bul. 68 N. York State Mus. (Entom. 18), pp. 199–517, pls. 1–52, text-figs. 1–26 (1903)).

12. Walter W. Froggatt: "Locusts and Grasshoppers" (Agr. Gazette N. S. Wales, xiv. pp. 1102–10, coloured plate) (1903).

13. Benj. D. Walsh: "First Ann. Rep. on the Noxious Insects of the State of Illinois (1867)" (reprinted 1903 by S. A. Forbes as a Special Publication of the Illinois State Lab. of Nat. Hist.), pp. 1–140, 1 plate.

14. 'Zoologischer Anzeiger' (Dec. 8, 1903), xxvii. pp. 113–144.

15. 'Allgemeine Zeitschrift für Entomologie' (Nov. 1, 1903), viii. nos. 20–1, pp. 389–436.

16. J. C. Koningsberger: "Ziekten van Rijst, Tabak, Thee en andere Cultuurgewassen, die door Insecten worden veroorzaakt (Meded. uit 's lands plantentiun" lxiv. pp. 1–109, pls. 1–5 (first three coloured) (1903)).

Dr. Needham, with three collaborators, has given us a valuable second instalment of his investigations upon the aquatic life of New York State (11). The first instalment * treated of the aquatic fauna of the Adirondacks; the second deals with that of Ithaca, and consists of a preface by Dr. Felt (p. 199); "Station Work of the Summer of 1901" (pp. 200–4); "Food of Brook Trout in Bone Pond" (pp. 204–17); "Life Histories of Odonata, suborder Zygoptera" (pp. 218–79); "Some New Life Histories of Diptera" (pp. 279–87)—all by J. G. Needham; "Aquatic Chrysomelidæ and a Table of the Families of Coleopterous Larvæ" (pp. 288–327) by A. D. MacGillivray; "Aquatic Nematocerous Diptera" (pp. 328–441) by O. A. Johannsen; "Sialididæ of North and South America" (pp. 442–86) by K. C. Davis; explanation of plates, index, &c. (pp. 487–517).

The Entomologic Field Station formerly at Saranac Inn was made in 1901 to Ithaca with advantage. As was to be expected considerable space is occupied by the consideration of the metamorphoses of zygopterous dragonflies, and this is elucidated by

* See 'Entomologist,' xxxv. p. 295 (1902).